Expenses Exceed the Receipts by Some Millions Per Week.

Another Issue of Bonds Probable Before the Revenue-Tariff Measure Goes Into Effect This Summer.

DENIAL FROM MR. VOORHEES

Daniel Says the President Is Not the Boss Tariff Tinker.

Heated Debate in the Senate-Morgan's Report on the Hawaiian Inquiry Supported by Republicans.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-If the tariff bill does not go into law before June-and there are very few well-informed men in Congress who believe that it will become law before July-another bond issue is certain. The expenses are exceeding the incomes by some millions per week, and if Secretary Carlisle carries out his an-

bond issue inside of two months. When the money from the sales of the four-per-cent, bond issue of the 1st inst. began to arrive at the Treasury Department there really existed a deficit of over \$40,000,000. The \$100,000,000 of gold reserve had depreciated gradually until it had come down to the seventy odd million point, and was fast reaching sixty millions. There were current bills of the Treasury Depart? ment overdue to the amount of about \$20,-000,000. It will thus be seen that with expenses exceeding the revenues by about three millions per week the fifty-eight or fifty-nine million dollars derived from the sale of the \$50,000,600 of four-per-cents, will very soon be taken up, after the \$100,000,000 of gold reserve is made intact and the overdue bills of Uncle Sam paid. It has been figured that within less than two months we will be again going down into the reserve and permitting current bills to lie upon Secretary Carlisle's table unpaid. No banker or merchant or manufacturer would want to contract for : piece of work and after it is done let the

bill for it lie upon his desk unpaid; nor

would any contractor want his employes

to go unpaid if he had any way of raising When it was proposed to issue bonds the announcement was made by Secretary Carlisie and the administrationists in Congress that the issue was solely for the purpose of keeping up the gold reserve, which is a guaranty for the outstanding greenbacks and the nucleus of the government's credit. This pretense was carried so far as to demand gold coin or gold certificates or greenbacks in payment for the bonds sold. But the real object in selling bonds was to get money with which to meet the current demands of the government and pay a lot of old bills. Every day gold, gold certificates and legal tenders are being paid over the counters of subtreasuries to take up treasury warrents. Manifestly the demand for gold in payment of the bonds was a mere 'bluff' to create the impression that the bond sale was in the interest of maintaining the gold reserve, and, therefore the parity of value between our various forms of money. The country should not be deceived. The tariff tinkering has run the revenues away down below the expenses, and, together with incompetent management, it has simply become a necessity to sell bonds in order to meet cur-

rent demands. On the stump in the approaching campaigns Democrats will announce that the sale of bonds was a legacy from a Repub-Hean administration; that the profligacy of the Republicans had depleted the treasury and made it necessary for Democrats to sell bonds in order to maintain the credit of the government. The expenses of the government have been increased under this administration, the last Congress, which was Democratic, making appropriations far in excess of the Reed Congress, and anticipation of the adoption of a low tariff has so nearly stopped importations as to decrease the revenues some millions per week. This is the secret of the necessity for a sale of bonds in order to raise money to meet current expenses. The reserve and parity business is only a result of excessive

DENIED BY VOORHEES.

He Says Cleveland Is Not Boss of the Tariff Tinkers.

appropriations and incompetency.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 .- The tariff question came up in quite an unexpected way in the Senate to-day and for two hours it held the floor to the exclusion of all other business. The matter was indirectly alluded to by Senator Voorhees, who arose to a question of privilege to deny a newspaper statemitting to the President's dictation in matters relating to the tariff bill. After this denial by Mr. Voorhees Senator Chandler precipitated the discussion of the day by an inquiry as to the part that Senator Mills is performing in the consideration of the bill in committee, and whether he is ince the latter's return to the city. Senator Voorhees at first referred Senator but when the New Hampshire Senator insisted upon a direct answer Senator Voorhees finally declared that it was no business of the Senate how the finance committee considered the bill. This provoked an era of acrimony, and for the next hour senatorial courtesy had no place in this dignified body. Many Senators accused each other of unworthy acts, and Senator Vest finally quoted from a record in an attempt to prove that Senator Chandler had promised to take care of certain officials in the Southern States in 1876 if they would decide against the Democracy and in favor of Hayes for the presidency. The controversy was finally brought to a close by Senator McPherson and Senator Mills both explaining their positions, the former stating that Senator Mills, at his request, was still acting as a member of the finance subcommittee, and the latter deciaring that he was opposed to public hearings and did not believe in consulting the tariff beneficiaries in framing a law solely designed to check their rapacity and benefit the whole people. When the Schate met Mr. Allen presented a resolution directing the Attorny-general to inform the Senate whether he had, in an opinion to the Secretary of the Treasury, said that silver certificates are not legal money, and if so to transmit the opinion with all correspondence to the Senate. The resolution, after slight amend-

ments, was adopted. It was then that Senator Voorhees arose to reply to a publication in the Philadelphia Press to the effect that the Democratic members of the finance committee had been receiving suggestions and directions from the President as to the policy to be observed in dealing with the new tariff bill. The paper reported, with some datail, an interview yesterday between Senators on the tariff-framing committee and the President. Senator Voorhees denied the accuracy in any particular of the statements made He declared that nothing of the kind took place, and nothing out of which it could

be manufactured. "The circumstantialty of the statement," said he, "involving the President of the United States was such, and the circulation it would receive so ex-tensive, that I thought it my duty to lay it before the public and start truth on its tardy, way after it. Of course, truth will never overtake it. When I see these things sometimes think that seven-tenths of the human history is untrue."

Senator Chandler inquired as to the exact membership of the finance committee. "A short time ago," he said, "an order was passed by the Senate constituting Senator Mills a member of the committee in the place of Senator McPherson. Does this assignment continue? Which is acting as a member or are both acting as members? "The record shows who constitutes the committee," replied Mr. Voorhees. "The record is open to the Senator from New Hampshire. If he would get the record and examine it it would be better than spearing in this way. We are pretty much all at work. The Senator from Texas (Mills) is doing and has done some magnificent "Whether it is spearing the committee or not," interrupted Senator Chandler, "I

think it is perfectly proper to inquire who constitutes the membership of the finance committee, and who are doing this work." "Let the Senator introduce a resolution." "I will not," said Senator Chandler. "I am asking the Senator from Indiana whether the acting member of that committee today and now is the Senator from Texas or the Senator from New Jersey, or wheth-"I have no disposition," said Senator Voorhees, "to give the Senator from New Hampshire a short answer, but we are do-

ing our work in our own way, and it is none of his business. (Laughter.) We are transacting our work to the best of our ability and if he is not satisfied he may introduce a resolution of inquiry and then we will investigate." (Laughter.) "It is my business to know what the finance committee is doing," persisted Sen-ator Chandler. "It has a bill before it that is utterly destructive to the State of New Hampshire. It is obstructing its indus-

tries from one end of the State to the "I am not to be betrayed into a loss of temper," said Mr. Voorhees. "I told the nounced intention of paying Uncle Sam's Senator that the record shows who constibills it will be necessary to have another tutes the committee. I think that because the Senator from New Jersey is back here he should infer that Mr. McPherson is at work. This is an inquiry which a Senator of delicate feeling would not make." "The Senator from Indiana," retorted Senator Chandler, "is very sensitive about publication in a newspaper and equally

secretive about a courteous inquiry in the "I am not," said Mr. Voorhees, "but this was published in a very powerful and influential journal and with a circumstantiality that demanded my attention, involving as it did the President of the United

Senator McPherson, learning that he was to be left off the subcommittee having charge of this bill, had determined that he would absent himself from his place from the Capitol, and it was decided Senator Mills would act in his place. He failed to see any impropriety in the inquiry as to who was acting on the committee at this

Senator Sherman endeavored to restore good feeling by suggesting that the committee was not departing from the prece-Senator Manderson expressed the hope that there would ultimately be hearings in

the committee when the bill was formally Senator Voorhees said that public hearings were denied because it would involve so much time as to practically prevent the determination of this question. Senators had, however, been accorded hearings, in behalf of their constituents, whenever they desired to be heard. "I am for action," said he, "and I am for that action as speedily as possible.

Senator Hawley said he was gratified to hear that Senators could always be heard; that there were somewhere two or three Democratic Senators secretly discussing this bill; he had not been able to find them. He had, however, on one or two occasions, in the interest of gentlemen representing industries aggregating several millions of dollars in his State, managed to button-hole a Senator in the halls and get in a word or two with him. He had believed that that was the only way to get to the committee. At this juncture Senator Mills entered the chamber and demanded recognition. "I have just learned," said he, "that I have been dragged over the floor of the Senate chamber for some time on account of the part I have taken in trying to help my friends on this side to discharge the pledges that they

have made to the country. Then a long wrangle between Senator Vest and Senator Chandler took place. Senator McPherson finally entered the chamber and, obtaining the floor, explained that he had himself asked to be relieved from actual work on the committee on account of ill health, and that Senator Mills was still acting. He thanked Senator Mills for the ability with which he had performed that duty, and said: "Senator Mills, since I have returned, has remained on the committee at my request, and I have performed no service in the subcommittee. Senator White, of California, then took the floor to speak on the Hawalian resolution. At 5:05 o'clock, on motion of Senator Gorman, the Senate went into exec-

utive session, and forty minutes later ad Work of the Subcommittee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-The Senate committee on finance was the scene of two changes to-day. It was announced authoritatively at noon that Senator Mills would retire from the committee and that Mr. Mc-Pherson would resume his seat, and Mr. Mills confirmed the report. When the Senate adjourned this evening Mr. Mills stated there had been a reconsideration, that Mr. McPherson did not believe himself in a state of health to warrant his undertaking the work of a full member of the committee, and had asked Mr. Mills to continue as a member in his stead, which he said he would do. The second change has set at rest a number of rumors which were affoat as to the cause of the first change. One of these was to the effect that it was brought about by the dissatisfaction of Eastern Democratic Senators with the work of the subcommittee. This dissatisfaction certainy exists to a degree, but it is understood that it is directed at the bill generally, and that some of the agreements have been

Sugar remains the principal disturbing element and a member of the finance committee said, to-day, that but for the difficulty of reaching an agreement upon this article the Democratic members of the committee would be prepared to make their report to-morrow. There are other differences which have not been arranged, but they are on articles of comparatively little importance and could be agreed upon in

Secretary Carlisle was at the Capitol for a short while this afternoon, and there is ground for presuming that his mission was in the interest of harmony and the presentation of a solid front from the time the bill shall be reported. A Republican member of the finance committee says, to-day, that he felt confident the Democratic members would agree upon the sugar schedule before presenting their report and he expressed the opinion that when the bill should be reported to the committee. It would provide for either a cent a pound or an ad valorem duty of 35 per cent.

THE HAWAIIAN INQUIRY. Senator Morgan's Report Adopted by Ald of Republicans,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-Senator Morgan submitted the report he has been preparing on Hawaii to the full membership of the committee on foreign relations today, and it was adopted by a majority vote. The four Republican members of the committee voted for Senator Morgan's report and the four Democratic members voted against the report drawn by the Alabama Senator. Those four Democrats will prepare a minority report next Monday morning. The Republican members of the committee do not fully concur in the report prepared by Mr. Morgan, though it does not criticise Minister Stevens, leans toward annexation and generally favors the policy of the late administration. It, however, does not criticise in as vigorous terms as the Republicans wish the policy of the present administration, although it is drawn in such language that the Republicans feel that they can subscribe to it

even if it does not go quite as far as de-sired. It is much more in line with the policy advocated by the Republicans than was at first anticipated. It was thought at first, perhaps, the report would not satisfy either the Democrats on the committee or the Republicans, and that, perhaps, three reports would be presented. This is true, to a certain extent, yet it is the Democrats who feel compelled to submit the minority re-port. It is possible that some individual opinions will be submitted by Republican members of the committee, stating that, while they concur in the report in the main, some features will be objected to. All the testimony will be submitted with the

report next Monday.
In the Senate to-day Mr. White, of Callfornia, made a speech on the Hawaiian question. He upheld the administration policy and scored Minister Stevens. He also commented severely upon the conduct of President Harrison in attempting to procure the ratification of a treaty with such unseemly haste, and criticised his Chilian policy, saying that no episode in the diplomatic history of this country so disgraceful and unwarranted had ever occurred.

Senator Teller asserted that the modern practice of diplomacy was that when there s a change of government the minister accredited there succeeds to the new government. In France the American minister was the first to recognize the new republic. In Hawaii every foreign power represented there had recognized the new government. It was proper that sympathy should be expressed from one government when an old opera bouffe monarchy was going out of existence. He should be ashamed of this country if its minister had not felt that sympathy. It was the open expressed sympathy of this government for South Ameri-can countries that aided the establishment of those republics. He cited the case of Mexico, also. As an American citizen, he hoped the day was far distant when the United States would be afraid to express its sympathy with advanced ideas. When a throne is tottering it is cause for gratitude

and expression of sympathy within the lim-

Senator White, in reply, contended that a

minister's recognition of a new government

its of international law.

is but a suggestion to the parent govern-ment, and must be ratified. When a monarchical government is swept out of power the parent government must decide whether the minister shall continue to recognize it or represent his government there. Mr. Stevens should have remained faithful to the government to which he was accredited or have withdrawn. We expressed sympathy with South American republics, but waited seven years to recognize them. Senator Teller said that he now heard for the first time that a minister accredited to a government owed fealty to that government, and if the minister sought to destroy that government even this vice did not fol low his government. The President had declared it was his duty to try to restore the Queen, and having failed had remitted the duty to Congress. If it was his duty it was also the duty of Congress. But the Senator Manderson called attention to the | Senate would not say that Congress should going to keep these people in a turmoil by maintaining a minister there who was ex-

> pressly unfriendly to the de facto govern-Senator White disclaimed any intention of holding that a minister owed fealty to the government to which he was accredited. A resolution by Senator Gorman to print 6,000 copies of the Hawaiian papers was adopted.

Mr. Caldwell May Resign. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-If Representative John A. Caldwell is next week nominated by the Republicans of Cincinnati to be Mayor of that city, as is generally expected, he will immediately resign the chairmanship of the Republican congressional campaign committee and Representative Joseph W. Babcock, of the Third Wisconsin district, one of the largest lumbermen in the country, will be chosen in his place. Hon. Paul J. Sorg, the well-known tobacco manufacturer of Middletown, O., who will likely be the Democratic candidate for Congress at the approaching special election to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Houck, and who is now here, says the Democrats in the district fear the stay-athome vote. He realizes that there is much dissatisfaction with the party in power, and that this is a time when the workingman is speaking out at the polls. Evidently Mr.

Sorg is not anxious for the race. Some Pardoned, Some Refused. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-The President has pardoned Robert B. Dolley, convicted of adultery in Utah, and sentenced Sept. 6, 1893, to eighteen months in the penitentlary; also James E. Fillingen, of Arkan-

sas, convicted of forgery. Applications for pardon have been denied in the following cases: F. W. Brearly, convicted in California of extracting money from the mails; Jos. F. Parker convicted of adultery in Utah; G. T Baughman, convicted of counterfeiting in South Carolina: B. M. Lewis, convicted in Utah of adultery; Florence R. Grover. of California, offense against postal laws; Samuel D. Brown, of Pennsylvania, attempted burglary of a postoffice; Milo Hoyt, of Arkansas, larceny; J. B. Saunders and G. W. Smith, violation of revenue laws in Tennessee.

Spencer and Shelby Confirmed. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-The Senate in executive session to-day made public the following confirmations: Martin V. Spencer, of Fort Wayne, Ind., to be pension agent at Indianapolis; J. H. P. Wise, collector of customs for the district of Teche, Louisiana; Joseph O. Shelby, marshal of the United States for the Western district of

The discussion of General Shelby's war record, which was begun in executive ses sion yesterday, was continued briefly to-Senators Chandler and Blackburn being the principal speakers. Mr. Chandler made allusion again to General Shelby's war record, and read further from the official records, while Mr. Blackburn defended General Shelby warmly. There was no division on the motion to confirm.

Postage Stamp Contract Awarded. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-The contract ernment for the four years, beginning July the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. All bids received were rejected. There has been a hot fight over the award of this contract, and the American Bank Note Company, of New York, and other private concerns have protested vigorously against the government entering upon the work.

Fourth-Class Postmasters. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-Jacob Reikert was to-day appointed postmaster at German Ridge, Perry county, vice Philip Mair, removed; C E. Hubbard, at Kickapoo, Warren county, vice J. J. Andrew, resigned, and Owen Daly at Wilders Station, LaPorte county, Indiana, vice Mrs. Sadle Megford.

Also, J. H. Maden, at Big Plain, Madison county, Ohio, vice Charles Funk, removed. Purdue's Military Instructor. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-The President has detailed First Lieut, S. W. Miller, Fifth Infantry, as instructor in military science

and tactics at Purdue College, Lafayette. New Minister to Paraguay. WASHINGTON, Feb. "1.-The President to-day nominated Granville Stuart, of Montana, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States

to Paraguay and Uruguay. General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Robertson, of Lafayette, are in the city for a few days with their sister. Mrs. B. F. Butler, at Ledroit Park.

John D. Hamilton and B. A. Johnston, of Bellefontaine, O., are at the Metropolitan. F. M. Senter will be postmaster at Columbus, O. He was recommended for appointment by Representative Outhwaite to-day, and the recommendation insures success Mr. Senter is now clerk to the Mayor of Co-

The House committee on interstate and foreign commerce voted to-day to make a

favorable report on the New York and New lersey bridge bill, which Representative Dunphy has redrafted with a view to obviating the objections in the President's It is understood to be quite probable that President C'eveland will leave the city the last of this week for a short outing trip. The sounds of North Carolina, where there is good gunning and fishing, is said to be his destination. The President has informed members of Congress who have approached him on the subject that he proposed, so far as possible, to appoint the sons of army and naval officers as cadets at large to the military and Mr. Barthold to-day introduced in the House a bill to make Lincoln's birthday,

Feb. 12, a national holiday. Fall of a Celling. CHICAGO, Feb. 21.-The entire ceiling in

Judge Stein's court room, fifty feet square,

No one was in at the time. Investigation

fell this morning, wrecking the furniture.

CANNOT BE FLOATED

No Hope of Saving the Hull of the War Ship Kearsarge.

Officers Say the Vessel Was Stove In When She Struck the Coral Reef, and that She Is Now Full of Water.

CREW SAFE AT NEW YORK

Interviews with Admiral Stanton, Heyerman and Brainard.

Details of the Wreck and Escape of the Men to the Barren Rock-Court of Inquiry Ordered.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.-The steamer City of Para, from Colon, having on board the officers and crew of the famous old war ship Kearsarge, which now lies on a coral shoal called Roncador reef, where she ran on Feb. 2, arrived at the Pacific Mail dock here about noon to-day. The dock was gayly decorated with flags, and over the gang plank was spread a huge American flag in honor of the officers and crew of the Kearsarge. A large crowd of the friends and relations of the men of the Kearsarge were on the pier to greet the wrecked men, while a still larger crowd surged in the street, all craning their necks for a view of the sailors. To a reporter acting Admiral Oscar F. Stanton gave the following account of the wreck of his flagship:

"The accident occurred about 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Feb. 2. A stiff northeast fresh trade wind was blowing and there was a considerable surf. The Kearsarge struck rather lightly at first, and then there was a heavy jar and a crash when the ship went up high and dry on the reef. We remained on board the Kearsarge that night and were taken ashore the next day. The City of Para did not come until Saturday, Feb. 10, about a week from the time we went ashore on Roncador Island. All hands were taken off the Kearsarge on the catamaran boat after working all night in or-der to get things ready for our departure from the ship. We sent the catamaran boat ashore about daybreak.

"After we reached the shore we gathered together some old sails, awnings and duck with which we rigged up a tent to shelter us. The weather was quite warm enough to make such a tent sufficiently comfortable. To increase the small supply of water we were enabled to carry with us from the Kearsarge we dug a well. We also had what provisions we could save from the ship. We had built rafts during the night and early Saturday morning in order to transport what things we could take away from the ship, together with our eight days' supply of water, which permitted one pint a day for each man. There was no excitement, no panic, but everybody was cool-headed, and the officers and crew all united in an effort to make the best of the situation. Lieutenant Brainard went to Colon as soon as possible in the steam launch of the Kearsarge in order to communicate with the Navy Department at Washington and charter a steamer to come to our aid.

ONE SAILOR DROWNED. "Every one who was aboard the Kearsarge, both officers and men, are with me with the exception of Dr. Barnum, who was detached to the coast survey steamer Ranger at Acajutla. There are twenty-one officers and 181 men, making 202 in all. and we are well. The Kearsarge carried eight boats. Three of those on the port side were stove in and one of them was washed away. Anderson Robbins, one of the men, was drowned shortly after the wreck. The ship was rapidly filling with water and Robbins was swimming for the reef, but he could not make it and was drowned. This occurred the day we landed. In going ashore we were compelled to go in parties of six-the capacity of the catamaran bark, which was held fast by a life line stretched from the Kearsarge to the shore. When we discovered fireman Anderson Robbins struggling in the water we dispatched a lientenant and seven men in a life boat to his assistance and made every effort to save him, but he sank before we could reach him.

"After we had gotten safely ashore Lieut, Brainard and seven men were dispatched in a life boat to Old Providence in order to secure assistance. The City of Para, which he chartered, did not reach us until 0 o'clock on the 10th. She immediately launched two boats which, assisted by the Kearsarge's four life boats, took all hands on board the City of Para as quickly as possible. Then the latter steamed for Colon, stopping on the way at Old Providence to pick up the Lleutenant and crew which had been sent by Commander Heyerman to send

us assistance." In answer to the question put to him by the reporter as to the cause of the accident-whether due, as has been rumored, to defective chronometers, or otherwise-Admiral Stanton said: "I cannot say anything in regard to the matter of responsibility for the wreck of the Kearsarge and, therefore, cannot express any opinion as to whether the wreck of the ship was due to anyone on board the Kearsarge. I presume there will be a court of inquiry to investigate into all this, when these facts will be fully developed. The whole thing will come out in due course of time, but what the nature of the court of inquiry will be when convened I cannot say. Anyhow. I feel inclined to say as little as possible about this matter because of the peculiar misfortune which has seemed to follow me of late. I have had sufficient notoriety already, this being the second time I have arrived in New York harbor under almost sensational circumstances within a short time. I am feeling very happy, and my physical condition, and, might say, mental, condition, is just a trifle better than it was on the occasion of my last trip up New York bay. Admiral Stanton, as well as all the officers

and crew of the Kearsarge wore their naval uniforms. Some of them wore overcoats, a few capes, while a good many were not so fortunate as to have the former. "I rejoice greatly in the possession of this overcoat am wearing," said Admiral Stanton, " and ] really do not know exactly where I got hold of it. It has felt very comfortable since we got up North. The clothing I have on embraces about all there is left of my wardrobe, as it was impossible to save very much after the wreck occurred." In answer to a question as to the possibility of raising and saving the Kearsarge, Admiral Stanton said: "There is no posslble chance of saving her. She was all

stove in when she struck the reef, and when we left her she was almost full of water. Even if this were not the case the weather is such down there that it is very difficult to work, on account of the intense heat and blistering sun." HEYERMAN AND BRAINARD SPEAK. Commander Oscar F. Heyerman was next seen by the reporter. He said: "I have nothing to say that will add to what Admiral Stanton has already told you. He and I were together from the moment the Kearsarge struck until we went ashore the next day together, as he insisted on remaining with me every moment He and to Denver, May all the time searching for I were the last persons to leave the Kearsarge. We went ashore to save our lives, as the Kearsarge was beginning to ship a great deal of water. We made several

efforts to go ashore, but were unsuccessful,

till we finally succeeded in getting ashore

on the catamaran boat. We took four or

five days' provisions, consisting of water,

bread, hard tack and canned meats. We got along very well after we reached shore, although our supply of provisions was short, and until we dug a well our water was very scarce. As to the responsibility for the accident, I do not care to say anything. Those facts will be investigated, in all probability, by a court of inquiry, or by an investigation of the Navy Department. We managed to save a great many instruments, chronometers, the log of the Kearsarge and other articles." The story of the wreck told by Lieutenant Brainard was substantially the same as that of the admiral and commander. He said: "We were from early in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon getting all hands on shore. At the time of accident there was quite a sea running, which broke over the poop after she struck. She ran up high and dry on the reef, and we left her full of water and in

talk about causes, or effects, or responsi-bility, or anything of that sort. That will have to be left for the investigation that is sure to come. It was known that we were in the vicinity of the reef. What sort of court of inquiry will be ordered and what questions will come up for tes-timony I do not know, and do not care to know or think about it until that time arrives. There is no chance of saving the ship. She is full of water, and high and dry on the reef, and the Merritt Wrecking Company could not save enough of her to pay for their coal, nor could all the en gines in New York do anything with her. She struck so hard that she glided over two of the reefs, like a greyhound, before

COURT OF INQUIRY. Investigation of the Wreck to Be Commenced Next Monday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 .- Acting Secretary McAdoo to-day appointed a court of inquiry to examine into and report upon the facts connected with the wreck of the United States steamer Kearsarge on Rancador reef. The court will consist of Admiral Gherardi, in command of the Brooklyn navy yard, Captain Miller, attached to the same yard, and Captain Kane, inspector of foreign vessels. Lieutenant Commander Joseph Kelly will act as recorder. Admiral Stanton, with the officers and crew of the Kearsarge, arrived at New York to-day, and the men were quartered on a receiving ship. Thus everything favors a speedy inquiry. The board will begin its work Monday noon at the Brooklyn navy yard. The proceedings may be open or secret, at the discretion of the court. The fact that Admiral Gherardi has been placed on the board is an indication that Admiral Stanton is regarded as within the terms of the order of inquiry, as would necessarily be the case until the court has far enough to locate the responsibility for the wreck. It is expected, however, that it will be shown that the Admiral, although aboard the Kearsarge, had nothing to do with her management, and the responsibility will probably lie be-tween Commander Heyerman, Lieutenant Lyman, the executive officer, and the officer of the deck at the time of the wreck, whoever he may have been. The Navy Department is informed that the gunboat Yorktown has arrived at La Union, Salvador, and transferred Assistant Surgeon M. W. Barnum, late of the Kearsarge, to the Ranger, temporarily sta-tioned at that pert. Dr. Barnum will return home as soon as relieved by Past Assistant Surgeon George T. Smith, who is now on his way to La Union. The York-town will remain at La Union a day or two, and will then cruise to San Francisco. to be fitted out for service in Bering sea. The arrival of the United States steamer Detroit at Rio de Janeiro yesterday is announced in a cablegram received by the Navy Department from Admiral Benham this morning. He reports all on board are

DEADLY COLLEGE FUN

One Life Sacrificed to a "Prank" of Cornell Sophomores.

Several Freshmen in a Precarious Condition-A Banquet Hall Filled with a Suffocating Gas.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 1 .- So far only one death has resulted from the college "prank" here last night, but several students are in a precarious condition. Mrs. Jackson, a colored cook, is the chief victim,

As reported early this morning, the Cornell freshmen held their banquet last night in the large hall formerly occupied by the Masonic fraternities. At 9 o'clock the freshmen were to meet on the hill and march down to the banquet hall. The hall was well filled with sophomores long before 9 o'clock, waiting for the coming freshmen, ready to pounce upon them and spoil their banquet. The whole of the Ithaca police force was on hand to quell any serious trouble. About 10 o'clock the freshmen reached Tioga street. Then "rush," as they called it, began, but in reality it was nothing less than a free fight. The freshmen surged toward the door leading up to the hall and were attacked from all sides. Faces were punished, hats smashed, and a general melee ensued, in which the officers were tossed about like chaff. The "rush" was only ended when the last freshman was safely in the hall. Then order was restored, except that perhaps some luckless freshman who was late fell into the hands of the "sophs." Things went along smoothly enough until about 11 o'clock, when there was a sensation. The room began to fill with deadly fumes that nearly asphyxiated the students. The colored cook was the first to be overcome. She was taken over to Dr. Lockerby's and means taken to resuscitate her, but all attempts proved of no avail and a few moments after 11 o'clock she died. Soon after she was led out of the building a number of students were carried out, among them young Thomas McNeill, of Pittsburg. Some were taken to a drug store and others to a restaurant. The efforts to revive them proved more successful, and they recovered sufficiently to be taken home and put under care of physicians. McNeill was so low this morn ing that he was once reported dead, bu doctors now say he may recover. A vigorous investigation as to the cause of the trouble showed that some one had entered the room underneath the kitchen. bored two holes in the ceiling about stood a large jug, corked. In the cork were two rubber tubes which ran nearly up to the ceiling, where they were onnected with glass tubes. These ran through the holes in the floor, thus liberating in the room above the gas generated from the jug, which was found to be chlorine, a mixture of salt and sulphuric acid. There was, however, no clew to the person who had been guilty of this dastardpiece of business. The report that a student was killed last night, proves to be untrue. The fact that the gize club started on its trip this morning gave rise the story that the students are leaving to It was given out to-night that all the students who were taken unconscious from the hall are now recovering and free from the effects of the gas. The nquest on the death of Mrs. Jackson will be held to-morrow at 2 p. m. It is probable that arrests of students will be made, as also an effort to gain from them an idea as to the guilty parties.

AN AUSTRALIAN VILLAIN.

Deserted His Wife for a Governess, and Is Now About to Leave the Latter.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 21.-An unusual elopement story has developed in the City Hospital here, where Albert May, a wholesale grocer of Sydney, Australia, and Katle Stiles, lie ill, the one of typhoid fever, the other in childbirth. May was born in Ireland, but emigrated to Sydney, leaving Miss Stiles, his sweetheart, behind him. In Sydney May got on well, married the daughter of his partner, and was soon on the road to wealth. His family increasing, he imported his former sweetheart as a governess and soon the old love was renewed. May secretly converted his wealth to cash and the couple sailed for San Francisco. Arriving there he was one night sandbagged and robbed of all his money. The pair drifted work. Then they came to St. Louis, where both were taken ill, and now it is learned May has sent to his wronged wife for money with which to return home to Sydney. The reply has been received and poor Katie Stiles will apparently be left alone with no way of reaching home or avenging

BATTLE WITH BURGLARS.

her wrongs.

A Tailor Defends His Employers' Shop and Receives Probably Fatal Wounds.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 21.-A battle was fought by George Eder with burglars here this morning. Eder sleeps and works in Specieks & Simpson's tailor shop, and was aroused by efforts to break in the door. Before he could collect his wits the door was broken and six men rushed in. Eder a blow on the head from the bar used in opening the door. He finally reached the weapon, and blows upon blows were exchanged, until the hatchet was wrenched from Eder's hand. He still fought despershows the ceiling was insecurely put up.

All who are exposed to the weather should keep Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup handy.

Struck. She ran up high and dry on the reef, and we left her full of water and in the bridge at the time of the accident, and the bridge at the time of the accident, and the bridge at the time of the accident, and the bridge at the time of the accident, and there was no pilot, but I do not care to a fractured skull. Edward Gallagher and

Edward Sexton, two of the gang, are in jail. The police are searching for the others, some of whom must have been badly cut.

UNFIT FOR THE PLACE

Minister to Turkey Terrell a Chip Off the Blount Block.

H. D. Garabedyan, the Armenian Scholar, Relates an Interview He Had with the Un-American Representative.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CHICAGO, Feb. 21 .- H. D. Garabedyan, the Armenian scholar, whose recent appeal to President Cleveland and the people of the United States in behalf of his persecuted countrymen attracted so much attention, is still in Chicago. He is a pleasing conversationalist. In a talk with your correspondent to-day he thanked the Journal for printing his appeal. "Not myself alone," he said, "but five millions of my suffering fellow-countrymen, thank the Journal." Continuing, Mr. Garabedyan

"I saw a letter published in the Journal of Feb. 14, dated New York, containing an interview with Mr. W. B. Hess, of Indiana, ex-consul-general of the United States to Constantinople. I think he is a true American gentleman. I hope your government will appoint such a wide aways. ernment will appoint such a wide-awake man to represent this noble Nation in for-eign lands who understand international affairs, unlike the one now representing America in Turkey. I myself had an in-terview with the Hon. Alexander Terrell before he went to his post at Constantino-ple. When I heard of him I thought at once I must go and have an interview with him and tell him something about the blandished and polished false politeness of the Turkish officers in Constantinople to prepare him for what he was going to meet in that most pompous city. As I com-menced to speak to him he asked me the first question.

"Is there any English tailor there?"

"I did not think he needed to ask that question when I saw his attire, very peculiarly made and loosely fitted, with tobacco stains all over. I informed him that he could find all kinds of tailors, to fit him with the latest styles. 'But my object in coming to you,' I said, 'is to tell you, as you are going to your post as a representa-tive of the United States, there are so many things which are utterly foreign to nd as you are not accust the false politeness of the Turkish officers, you might be misguided. You must have sixteen pairs of eyes and keen understanding to comprehend those people.' "His first answer was, in a peculiar tone, bracing himself up: 'Well, I am going there to tell the Sultan that I came here to separate the state and the church. Missionaries bother us too much about their protection and asking the government to send some ironclads. Church is one thing and the state is entirely an-other thing.' That was his attitude before he started to go. "The first thing, in his interview with

the Sultan, he uttered his sentiments by

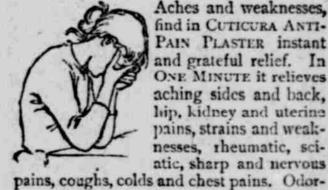
saying: 'You can keep out all the unde-

strable American citizens from your shore." He could not utter any words more pleasing to the Sultan than those. "Who are those 'undesirable American citizens' born in Armenia or America? wish everybody in America might know who they are. They are the best citizens any nation or any country could desire to have. They are the educated, cultured and refined people of the country, some of them occu pying the highest positions in the schools and in colleges, to educate the people, to prepare them for manhood and for the ad vancement of the nation from an intellectual standpoint. There are two gentiemen to-day occupying chairs in scientific branches in the Central Turkey College When they stand up on their feet on a platform they utter wonders and make the audience hush by their deep and clear utterances upon any subject. There are many of this kind who came to America and finished their education in your best schools and universities and returned to their own home to teach the knowledge-thirsty people, under the protection of the United States. They are the people 'undesirable,' I suppose and they must be kept out from the coun-

"I have no doubt the Hon. Mr. Terrell also will receive a nishane Shefkhat (a decoration) from the Sultan, as the Sultan is a great person to decorate anybody who may serve his purposes in his own ways and keep them from saying anything about the cruelties and unjust rulings of his officers all over the country; in fact, so far there have been very few representatives from this country who did not become nearsignted by looking too closely at the bill of fare of the official dinners, so they did not see what was going on in their surroundings because, unfortunately, they became too near-sighted. The Hon. Mr. Terrell also will return thoroughly ignorant of the affairs of the country, with a glittering decoration, and he may go around speaking the best words about the Sultan being 'the best ruler in the world.' "I have many things to say, but I must not tire you. I hope at some other time to tell you about the indifferent action of the present administration regarding its citizens, no matter who they are-Armenians or Americans, Jews or Gentiles, Greeks or Syrians. Let the American name not be downtrodden while it occupies the highest position in the minds of the people all over

the world, particularly in Turkey among the Armenian people, who are called the Anglo-Saxons of the East. Let me thank you again for the publication of the interview with Mr. Hess. I wish that such a person could be sent to Constantinople to look after American affairs. I know that this Nation is a noble, just and human-loving nation, and has no sympathy with the outrages on the Christians of Armenia. It is to be regretted that the present administration takes so little interest in protecting naturalized citizens when they go to other

Armenia has long been a fruitful field for American missionaries, and though harassed by the Turkish officials they have accomplished much good among the "Christian dogs," as the people of Armenia are termed by the Mussulmans. It is possible that Mr. Garabedyan could be induced to deliver a lecture before an Indianapolis audience is asked by any of the missionary societies.



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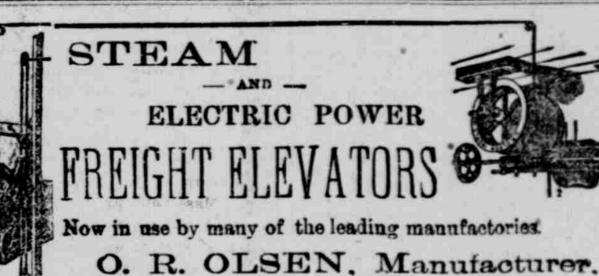
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